



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK REVIEWS.

HAND-BOOK ON THE LAW OF PERSONS AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS.
By WALTER C. TIFFANY. St. Paul, Minn. : West Publishing
Co. 1896.

The common law of domestic relations has been considerably modified by statute ; in some States the old law has been almost entirely superseded by legislative enactments. Mr. Tiffany has given the common law fully. The statements of the results of the decisions are clear, concise, and to the point ; the cases are cited on the same pages as the statements derived from them so that the reader may develop the law from the original causes.

Then the most general statutes that have been enacted are quoted in substance and discussed. Their judicial interpretations are considered where they have been passed upon ; but it is left to the individual to find out the statutes, which are in force in his own or particular States.

Besides the original scope of the book which included the subjects, Husband and Wife, Parent and Child, and Guardian and Ward, Chapters by William L. Clark, Jr., have been added on Master and Servant, Persons *Non-Compotes Mentis*, and Liens. Nearly five thousand cases are quoted, and all in all, this recent Hornbook is equal in merit to those excellent volumes of the same series, which have preceded it. D. P. H.

HAND-BOOK ON THE LAW OF TORTS. By WILLIAM B. HALE,
LL.B. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1896. *Hornbook
Series.*

This volume, the author states, is brought out to supply the demand for a single-volume work on the subject of Torts. It follows closely, both in plan and subject-matter, the two-volume treatise on the subject, published in the Hornbook Series, by Mr. Jaggard. The changes that have been made are chiefly in the internal arrangement of the chapters and in the simplification of the black-letter headings, which constitute so prominent a feature of the series. The abridgement has been principally effected by the omission of merely cumulative citations and illustrations from the text and notes, though the former has been improved upon by the citation of a number of new cases, which may be called leading or illustrative.

One of the best features of the work is the opening chapter on the "General Nature of Torts," which contains a most satisfactory discussion of the origin of the law of torts, of its connection with the common-law pleading, and of the effect of the forms of action on the classification of the law of torts, and distinguishes torts.

from other forms of illegal acts or omissions, both as regards the substantive rights involved and as regards the courts which take cognizance of the act or omission.

The author first discusses the general principles applicable to the law of torts, such as "Variations in the Normal Right to Sue," "Joint Tort Feasors," "Discharge," "Limitation of Liability." There is also a very full discussion of the subject of "Remedies for Torts," particularly the remedy in damages, and especial attention is paid to the doctrine of exemplary damages. Secondly, the author treats of specific wrongs, giving large space to the exposition of the modern law of negligence. The work contains far more than the mere elements of the law of torts, and is, indeed, quite full in its treatment of all the ramifications of the subject. It is a ready-reference book for the practitioner as well as a manual for the student.

O. J. R.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. By JAMES SCHOULER, LL.D. Third Edition. Two Volumes. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1896.

This work needs little introduction to the profession, almost twenty-five years having elapsed since the publication of the first edition. The plan of the work has not been changed. Mr. Schouler divides the general subject into three parts: I. Nature and General Incidents of Personal Property; II. Leading Classes of Personal Property; III. Title to Property.

The first and second divisions are treated in volume one; title to personal property by original acquisition, gift and sale is discussed in the second volume. The law of bailments is not treated here, the author having published a separate work upon that subject. This classification seems admirably adapted to the purposes of an elementary treatise upon personal property law; it is at once logical and comprehensive. The author's method is in a measure historical, and the subdivisions of his subject are discussed with due regard to their relative importance.

A chapter is devoted to an explanation of the term personal property; chattels real, chattels personal and fixtures are treated at great length. Following the common-law writers who treat of the time of enjoyment of an estate in realty, the author includes a chapter on Personal Property in Expectancy, treating the growth of the doctrine from *Manning's Case*, 8 Co. 94, b. Similarly, he treats the interests of different owners in the same chattels under Joint and Common Owners, Partners and Members of Corporations. His chapter upon Income, Interest and Usury forms an important part of the first division, which is closed with a short discussion of the Conflict of Laws Relating to Personal Property.

A very satisfactory treatise on Sales comprises threefourths of the second volume. At page 14, Vol. II., in his discussion of title, the author states the well-known rule that common law the finder